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Montreal, March 13, 1902.

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McGILL OUTLOOK

VOL. IV. No. 17.

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No. 17

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Contributions to be sent to the Editor-in-Chief, 200 Peel St., Montreal, or to the Redpath Library.

The Annual Subscription is \$1.00, payable strictly in advance. Remittances should be made to the Business Manager,

H. W. BLAYLOCK, B.A., 45 Shuter St., Montreal.

Editorial.

The continued spring-like weather has about destroyed the rinks, and no attempt will be made to resuscitate them. It may be, therefore, at this time, a little premature to make plans for next year's hockey, yet a proposal recently made by Mr. Phillips, of the St. Nicholas Rink, in New York, is perhaps worthy of being taken into consideration as soon as possible.

Mr. Phillips tried to make arrangements to have our team go to New York this year, but, dates clashing, it could not be arranged. His proposal for next year is about as follows:

He will donate a silk banner to be competed for each year by McGill and the winner of the University Championship of the United States, and to be held for the year by the winner. All legitimate expenses to be paid by the St. Nicholas Rink Company. If the offer to play in January is accepted this should prove an interesting contest, and would be of great value to McGill by bringing her prominently before the American sporting public.

The newly elected Executive of the McG. U. A. A. is already making preparations for next season's sports. A circular will shortly be sent to every Class President asking him to secure the name and summer address of every man in his Class who displays any athletic possibilities whatever. These men will be communicated with and urged to train during vacation. Immediately on their return next fall they will be looked up, and Dr. R. Tait McKenzie—who himself suggested the scheme—will examine them at once and give them every assistance in training.

The Honourary President has also promised another form of assistance. At the close of the present session, and before the students have left town, he will give a lecture on "Training and Competing." As is generally known, Dr. McKenzie is exceeding well versed in this subject. As an aid to his lecture lantern slides are being prepared from snapshots of such athletic celebrities as Tray, Flanagan, Sweeney, Hickok and other record breakers whose style

and methods Dr. McKenzie has personally studied. The lecture will be prepared with the object not only of benefiting men who have already taken places amongst our University athletes, but also of enabling new men to decide what events they are built for, and showing them how to train.

The pronounced interest which the Honorary President is taking in the Association should be met with equal enthusiasm by the students.

The date of this lecture will be announced this week, and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance. The Executive should also receive every possible assistance from Class officers in the direction of getting out new men and encouraging them to train for next season's three events—our own Annual Sports' Day, the 'Varsity-McGill meet and the Cross-country Run.

Contributions.

OBSERVATIONS IN A FRENCH HOSPITAL.

DR. J. CUSHING GALLISON.

Entering Paris one morning a total stranger, wearied by the long sea voyage from New York to Havre, it was my good fortune to find a home in the pleasant arrondissement of Passy at No. 83 Avenue Victor Hugo, nearly opposite the home of the illustrious historian, novelist, statesman and poet, in whose honour the broad avenue is named. At my boarding place I encountered a motley array of artists, scientists, musicians, student and dilettanti. It was like a sudden entrance into Bohemia; the free and easy, yet strictly polite, manners of my fellow boarders, maculine and feminine, giving me first glimpses of Parisian life. Among the pensionaires was Dr. Pinel, a retired veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, to whom the grateful republic had given the medical inspector's appointment for Passy. His duties were more honourable than arduous, the drudgery of the office well attended by his brace of long-mustached assistants. Dr. Pinel was grandson and heir of the illustrious Dr. Pinel who wrought such marvelous changes at Bicetre in the management of chronic insane. I looked with much interest upon the descendant of the illustrious old physician who did so much to ameliorate the condition of the poor victims of cerebral disease, whose disordered intellects and incoherent ravings had been for so many centuries attributed to inherent wickedness or the machination of malevolent spirits.

Learning of my desire to become acquainted with French methods in surgical procedure the polite doctor volunteered to introduce me to French surgical and medical circles. My time being limited the second day after arriving in Paris I was, under the guidance of the polite doctor, conducted to the historic hospital Beaujean, at the junction of Rue St. Martin and

Boulevard Hausseman, where I was duly introduced to the numerous and famous surgeons and physicians in charge. After the formalities were over and preliminaries arranged I found myself with a score of medical students assigned to service under the famous Abadie, surgeon-in-chief to Hospital Beaujean.

Never will be forgotten the first interview and introduction to the famous surgeon. When told by the kind interpreter my desire to study surgery in a French hospital he said, in a very earnest manner, emphasized by many shrugs of the shoulders and much elevating of eyebrows, "You come to Paris to study surgery. You have the best surgeons in the world in America." This was true French politeness, and said with apparent truthfulness. Later, I learned to put little dependence upon Parisian polite speeches, however earnestly made.

The Hospital Beaujean is an ancient structure, around and enclosing a court-yard, reached through an arch or covered way leading from the Rue St. Martin. This is closed by a gate, guarded by an ancient concierge, who lifts the ponderous latch and swings wide creaking gates to those entitled to admission.

The court-yard is spacious, admitting light and air into the wards which are built around its sides. The yard is paved with ancient cobble stones, well worn by years of constant use. From their well-battered faces it would seem that ancient Clovis or Charlemagne might have had a hand in their original setting. High up on the face of the rear wall hangs a ponderous bell noisily announcing the arrival of the visiting surgeons and physicians, and imperiously summons the internes and nurses to their posts. The visiting surgeon is monarch of all he surveys, and his visit the event of the day. Surgeons and physicians receive their appointments from the government and retain them for long

periods. Being men of renown and great prestige, with enormous demands upon their time in private practice, their visits to the hospital are necessarily short, and the work hurried. It seemed a lively foot race between surgeon and internes as they swept through the corridors and wards in making the "grand rounds."

Examinations of patients were made with great rapidity and directions given with equal speed, and woe to that interne or ward officer who did not at once and clearly understand the concise orders given with something of military brusqueness. The cases for operation were kept until the last, after all visiting was done and final directions given. French surgeons excel in dexterity. Operations are showy, and instruments are handled with grace, a manual skill that recalls the training of a skillful pianist. Fingers seem equally serviceable; the trained French surgeon works with either hand.

Anæsthetics are seldom used, and when used chloroform has the preference. One whose early training is in American hospitals where ether is so freely used cannot but feel something of indignation to see human beings subjected to fearful pain and distress in operations of minor surgery without the beneficent aid of anæsthetics. Abscesses are opened, septic fingers and palms are slit up, curetted, and roughly manipulated. Small tumors are removed with celerity and grace, but without the pain-dispelling vapour of the greatest boom of modern surgical procedure. No remonstrance or appeal comes from the lips of the sufferers who, born to their fate, are as the dumb ox before his slayer. Questioning why so much needless suffering, I was answered: "The republic of France is too poor to furnish chloroform to any excepting the most severe cases;" that "the subjects of surgical operations must endure their pain and take their own risks."

At the time of my sojourn in Paris very little was seen or heard of the theory and practice of aseptic surgery. Something of Listerism had penetrated the thick walls of the Hospital Beaujean and found questionable lodgment within the brains of my French instructors. The German theory of disease, as now taught, was in its infancy and its legitimacy strongly questioned. The supposed-to-be-all-potent carbolic spray was indeed used, and many were the ingenious apparatuses devised with great French skill for the application of the beneficent spray. True, the old German surgeon had thundered sentence, pronouncing the fate of the malodious, all-pervading, pestiferous vapour, "*Fort mit dem spray.*"

The German pronunciamento was at this time disregarded by their French antagonistic neigh-

bours, or dismissed with a shrug of the shoulders in true Parisian style.

Bichloride, iodoform, aristol, ichthyol, and germicides of equal or superior value were unknown. The field was given up to carbolic-acid reign, which dominated everything within the hospital walls, seeming to be the presiding genius and deity, whose livery was worn by all within its walls. Indeed, the rank odour seemed to be the way of detecting all who claimed the honour of belonging to the hospital service.

One accustomed to American hospitals and wont to see the varied uses of rubber implements and appliances (especially in the line of atomizers, syringes, sheets and bags) beheld with surprise, and not a little suppressed sense of grotesqueness, the fastidious, truly-skilful French surgeon "firing away" with an eight-ounce "Pewter squirts," looking for all the world like a pair of duelling pistols, alternately loaded and handed to him by a white-aproned assistant. One involuntarily looks around for a good, sensible "Davidson" or a "Fountain," and longs for the opportunity of demonstrating to his French colleagues the superiority of our favourite American machines.

One Sunday morning I received an invitation to be present at an ovariectomy, made by the distinguished surgeon-in-chief, Dr. Abadie.

Having seen many ovariectomies in our own country by most distinguished operators I was much interested to witness the procedures of our French brethren. Imagine my surprise to find the patient upon a low surgical table, sloping toward the foot, thus throwing the weight of the entire abdomen and pelvic viscera into the field of operation. This necessitated the constant efforts of two assistants to keep the abdominal contents from gravitating toward the floor. The intestines were covered with warm carbolicized towels. The great care and constant attention did not wholly prevent coils in generous profusion from escaping into the operator's way. I am sure knowledge of the Trendelenburg posture never occurred to the French operator.

Pacquin cautery, the Deulafoy aspirator, and hypodermatic syringe are favourite instruments, while Bigelow's wonderful instruments for removal of stone are looked upon as something uncanny, and dismissed with a shrug of the shoulders and elevated eyebrows.

French instruments are unusually graceful in form and ingenious in adaptation, yet, as compared with German, English, or American make, seem lacking somewhat in strength and reliability.

Orthopædic appliances are far in the rear of

those of our own country, where wonderful strides have been made.

Gynæcological surgery is almost an unknown art in France, especially those in the domain of plastic surgery.

Perineums are repaired in the old way, that may have originated with Hippocrates or Galen. Trachelorrhaphy is a myth, and the wonderful operations of Dr. J. Marion Sims dismissed with a smile.

While the prejudice against ether seems, to us, unreasonable, we watch with great interest and much surprise the wonderfully effective handling of chloroform.

Its certainty of action, its speedy narcosis, with freedom from nausea—from struggle and its complete muscular relaxation—challenge our admiration. The prompt and thoroughly scientific procedures to meet the dangers of chloroform narcosis, the perfect coolness of the operators in moments of great danger give us a sense of security from chloroform accidents never obtained in American hospitals, where ether seems safe and chloroform always dreaded.

In obstetrical science the French school is well nigh perfect, especially in the matter of diagnosis of positions and management of labour in all its details.

My little red card gave me "ontray" to the wards of the maternity at all hours; and by special permission I observed many operations

in obstetrical surgery in the rooms devoted to such cases, where at nearly all hours some interesting pathological cases were under treatment or operation. For a moderate fee and some influence can be obtained special operative courses, where the post-graduate can receive valuable instruction in the technique of the lying-in chamber, and that, too, under men of more than national reputation.

Diseases of the eye are treated with wonderful skill and marvelous effectiveness at the clinics of Landolt and others.

Immense clinics are open to foreign medical students, and for extremely moderate fees can be obtained the most expert teachings. One must, however, be very familiar with the French language to obtain the best results—a condition rarely found among foreign students, especially those from America. However thoroughly prepared, the American student will find "French as she is spoke" a very different thing from that taught in our schools.

It was my extreme good fortune to find a single one among the thirty or more of my fellow-internes at the Beaujean who could converse in English, and I was not long or slow in availing myself of his services as an interpreter. Otherwise, much would have remained a blank to me of what I heard and much of what I saw within the walls of a French hospital.

Societies.

Delta Sigma.

The impromptu debate at the last meeting of the Delta Sigma Society was one of the most badly contested (to speak mildly) that we have had this year. The subject was: "Resolved, that reward is a greater incentive to diligence than punishment is." The decision of the judges was in favour of the affirmative. We are looking forward with much pleasure which is to be the appropriate ending of a year full of good meetings.

Medical Society.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Undergraduates' Medical Society was held Friday night in No. 4 lecture room of the Medical building, and, considering the proximity of the examinations, there was a good turnout of students. The first paper to be read was one on "Tuberculin, its uses and efficacy in the diagnosis and treatment of disease." As this is a subject which has been under discussion among the most prominent physicians in the

world, it is one which is of great interest to every student of Medicine. Mr. Menzies gave a very clear and concise account of the question as it stands to-day, and presented many unpublished results of experiments done at the Saranac Lake laboratories, which he visited, that he might treat the subject more fully. The thanks of the Medical Society are due to Mr. Menzies for the immense amount of trouble he has taken to prepare the paper. Mr. R. W. Geddes, B.A., '04, read an interesting paper on "Primitive Surgery," in which he portrayed the wonderful advance made in the Science of surgery. Before the meeting adjourned some pathological specimens were shown.

The next meeting will be held on Friday, March 21, when there will be a debate: Resolved, "That Homeopathy is based on scientific principles." As this will be the last meeting before the annual address by the Honourary President, the students should turn out in force, as the question is one that is being widely discussed throughout the civilized world.

Historical Club.

On Thursday, March 6, the Historical Club met for the last time during the season, for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year. The result of the election was :—

President..... W. J. Healy, Arts '03.
Vice-President..... G. C. Couture, Arts '03.

Secretary..... W. F. Johnson, Arts '03.
Treasurer..... O. B. McCallum, Arts '04.
Committee... Dr. Colby, G. Campbell, G. Lomer.

It was also decided to recommend to the Committee that during the next year the Club should devote itself to the history of the Western Hemisphere.

Notes of the Colleges.

Harvard has an Automobile Club.

Harvard has the largest Faculty of all the colleges in America. Her instructors number 337.

A new regulation at Leland Stanford University limits the number of women students to 500.

Yale, Harvard and Princeton have an inter-collegiate news bureau. Each night the news of the day is exchanged between them.

In all the universities of France there are no papers, no glee clubs, no fraternities, no athletics and no commencement exercises.

At the recent Toronto University conversation the department of Physics gave an exhibition in their laboratories of X-rays and wireless telegraphy.

Wu Ting Fang, present Chinese minister to the United States, will be offered a chair in Chinese as soon as it is established. One hundred and twelve thousand dollars has been devoted to that purpose.

Mr. Carnegie has finally removed the last obstacles that prevented the use of the \$10,000,000 gift for the establishment of a National University at Washington, D.C. Steps are now being made towards incorporating and legalizing the institution.

An interesting entertainment is promised the University of Minnesota students on the evening of St. Valentine's Day. The Sophomores and Freshmen are to give vent to their Class enthusiasm in a spelling match for which great preparations are being made. To give variety to the entertainment there will be music and a debate on the question: "Resolved, that blondes are preferable to brunettes."

In many of the American colleges oratory is a compulsory subject.

Minnesota played the entire season without having to remove a man from the game on account of injuries.

Of 11,000 living graduates of Yale, 9,000 were present at the recent bi-centennial representing classes from 1850 to 1901.

Harvard has the largest college library in the United States, having 700,000 volumes, Yale has 200,000 volumes, Columbia 133,000, Cornell 126,000.

Nearly a thousand Babylonian books, many of them having been in existence 3,000 years before Christ, were presented to Harverford College by J. Wister Brown, of Philadelphia.

While the 'Varsity Glee Club, who were paying a visit to Ottawa, were proceeding along the street on their private car they noticed one of their Freshmen chatting with an Ottawa young lady. Immediately the car was stopped and a couple of stalwarts rushed out and captured the Freshman and brought him back to the car, leaving the poor young lady mourning on the sidewalk.

A Nation of Chess Players.—Every country has, if not a "national game," at least what might easily be given that name from its great popularity. In Germany it is chess. One can scarcely take up a German paper or magazine which does not have its special column or corner devoted to chess and its interests. The children are set to work on simple chess puzzles in their papers, while the magazines for older readers present problems which seem almost hopeless of solution to an inexperienced player. There are chess clubs, chess rooms, chess books and chess players without number, and chess games between champion players from different cities are regarded with almost universal interest.

Cornell has a flourishing Prohibition Club.

Nearly 250 men entered the recent Michigan trial debates.—*Ex.*

Toronto University has a travelling scholarship known as the Flavelle fellowship, given to the University by J. A. Flavelle for the graduate who takes highest stand in History and Political Economy and who intends to devote his life to politics. This scholarship pays for a year's travel in other countries studying gov-

ernments and social problems. This action of Mr. Flavelle's is, we hope, but the harbinger of greater things along the same line. It is time the Canadian university awoke, as the American did a few years ago, to the fact that it is an integral part of the nation and has a political as well as an academic responsibility.

Cornell has a funny paper called the "Widow," published by men students. A short time ago a rival, the "Widower," appeared on the scene. The "Widower" was edited by women, printed in Elmira, and shipped to Ithaca by express. One of the editors of the "Widow," the original

joker, misrepresented affairs to the express company and succeeded in having the whole issue of the interloper—1,000 copies—delivered to his room. Complaint was made and through an attorney the papers were finally delivered to the proper authorities. The next day they were on sale, and a newsboy who had 250 of them was assaulted and his entire stock thrown down a gully. He appealed to the courts, with the result that the students who destroyed his "Widowers" were compelled to pay him twenty-five cents for each one.

College Matters.

Science Students Pass Resolution.

A rather lively meeting of the Undergraduates' Society was held in No. 2 lecture room in the Science building, on Monday night to consider a letter received from Queen's urging the students of this Faculty to take active steps to oppose the passage of a bill that the Society of Civil Engineers have now before the Legislature in Toronto. At the request of the students Prof. McLeod was present during the first part of the meeting and explained the bill and answered the questions of the students in regard to it. After he left the question was discussed pretty freely in all its phases some being opposed to it, others moderately inclined towards it and others in favour. The meeting occupied some two hours, among those taking part in the discussion being Messrs. Musgrove, Tilt, Scott, Corless, Murphy, Cohen, Shaw, Deutchen, McNaughton, Wilson, Heaman, Hall and Borden. A motion was moved and also several amendments, the final one passing being to the effect that while the students approved of protection of the engineering profession they objected to the powers which the present bill gives, being placed in the hands of any one Society.

As so much time was taken up in discussing this matter, other matters of importance were left over for a special meeting to be held on Wednesday night at 5 p.m.

No Lecture.

Word has been received that Mr. Lincoln of Niagara Falls will be unable to lecture before the Applied Science Society on Monday night next. He was willing to come at a later date, but on account of the near approach of exams it has been deemed advisable to postpone the lecture indefinitely.

This Year's Annual.

The committee of "Old McGill, '03", expect to issue the "Annual" early during the coming week. The book promises to be one of the best that have yet been published. It is

dedicated to the Prince and Princess of Wales honorary L.L. Ds. of the University, and contains an interesting account of their tour round McGill. There is also an account of the Oxford and Cambridge sports. The illustrations are of an excellent character, and many new ideas have been introduced.

1903 Class Pin.

The Class of Arts, '03, have decided not to wait till their final year before issuing the Class Pin. Arrangements have already been made with Birks & Co. for its manufacture, and the Committee expect to have it out in a short time.

The design chosen is neat and striking, consisting of the college arms, flanked by the numerals '03 in pearls. Above is the crown and below the word McGill on a scroll. The price of the Pin has been fixed at \$3.00.

Course Gets Stiffer.

The following notice has recently been posted in the Science building:—

"At a meeting of the Faculty of Applied Science, held on Monday, March 3, the following resolutions were passed:—

"1. That no second supplemental be granted in subjects of the First and Second Years.

"2. That with regard to subjects of the Third Year, no second supplemental be granted in more than one subject, and that one only under special circumstances to be investigated in each case by the Faculty."

Lectures Close.

Lectures in the Faculties of Arts and Science will cease on Thursday, March 27. In Medicine the exact date has not yet been decided.

Examinations In Medicine.

The Second Year Anatomy Examinations will be held in Molson Hall on Saturday, March 15. The orals will be given during the following week.

The examination of the students unregistered in the Province of Quebec will be held before the Quebec Board Assessors as follows: Anatomy, Second Year, Thursday, March 20, in the morning, and Medico-Jurisprudence the same day, in the afternoon. All who propose taking these examinations are requested to leave their names with the registrar as early as possible.

It is rumoured that the Fourth Year oral examinations will begin the last week in April, and the writtens on May 24.

Exams. posted in Arts and Science Faculties.

The fact that exams. are close upon us has been very strongly impressed upon the students by the fact that the lists were posted last week.

Owing to Good Friday being at the last of the month, lectures close on Thursday the 27th, exams in Arts starting on Tuesday the 1st. In Science, however, they do not start until the 7th, a fact that is very much appreciated by every student.

Class Reports.

R.V.C.

1902.

A meeting of the Four Years was held Wednesday, March 5. Miss Hitchcock gave the report of the Library Committee, stating that the R.V.C. students are at liberty to take out the reference books Monday and Thursday nights and every second Saturday night, on the condition that they be returned promptly the following morning. We take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to Mr. Gould for taking so much trouble to give us satisfaction.

The officers for the R.V.C. Athletic Club were then chosen. Miss Smith, as retiring President, urged upon the first Three Years the necessity of becoming organized as soon as possible in the fall. In this way a great deal could be done in basket ball before Xmas and then a proper amount of time could be devoted to hockey, for which a splendid rink was now provided.

The new officers are:

President—Miss Effie McLeod.

Vice-President—Ada Dickson.

Secretary-Treasurer—Miss M. Pearson,

1904.

"When the second bell sounds the lecture is supposed to begin, and every student should be in his or her place. The lecture hour is not over until the second bell. It is extremely rude to leave a lecture room before the lecture hour is up." The question which now presents itself to us is how we are to cover the ground between the R.V.C. and the University while the second bell is sounding. No doubt some of our mathematicians will be able to solve this vexing problem.

It seems there are a few things yet to learn even in the Second Year. For instance, that the same thing cannot occupy two points of space at the same time. It must be so, for it's logic, but the shock of the intelligence was almost too much for us,

SCIENCE.

1905.

Very little happens now in the Class worth writing about. Everyone from the President down to Gr-nsh-lds, his humblest follower, is studying very hard. No one appears at all anxious, the exams will be easy for all, and everyone is confident of doing well. Hockey seems to be about done for this season and our chances for winning the championship in McGill are not very bright.

Ids-idi's moustache is coming on well. It is very dense and the specific gravity of it is 9.9999.

The care of the Reading Room is at last beginning to tell heavily on Bel-ng-r, but he will probably come through all right.

C-n-a is about the only one who is not oppressed by anything; he has mastered the art of skating, and the examinations are of no concern to him, so that he is as bright and happy as ever, and he teaches us by his example to buck up and cheer up

ARTS.

1903.

The general impression is that Class Pin of ours is the "niffiest" ever. It is up to every man in the Class now to pay up his half-plunk without delay. The number of pins is limited and those who don't get in among the first bunch are liable to get left at the post.

The Committee have got to produce the wind in advance, so let every man take a brace and ante up, without waiting to be boned.

The Class are very glad to welcome back Mac B., and Tr- -p, from the Great Mission Rally at Hogtown.

We hope they had a good time, and let the missionaries know that there is such a place as McGill. If the supply of heathen runs short they might send us up a few of their "real

thing", together with some of that \$60,000 that we see got subscribed. You can't keep a good thing down. Last week our President, W. S. J., honoured the Canadian Inter-Collegiate Debating Union, by accepting the office of President of that institution. At the meeting of the McGill Historical Association Walter was unanimously selected for the position of secretary; while at the last assembly of the McGill University Literary and Debating Society, he was elected Vice-President after having already refused the Presidency. A catalogue of the various other offices which W. S. holds, was given in this column some weeks ago. To make this correct up to date, it will be necessary to add the three foregoing to the list, together with member of the Junior Year Class Pin Committee which was the last office W. S. had received, up to the time of going to press.

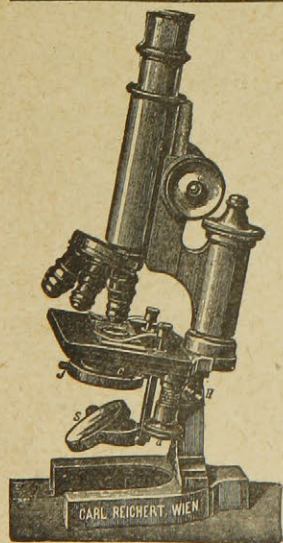
MEDICINE.

1904.

It may be thought strange that this column does not contain more of the history of '04, but truth compels us to state that the history evolved during the past week has been of an uneventful nature. The exigencies of the times, moreover, preclude the appearance of lighter effusions.

George Iles' recent (1900) work, entitled "Flame, Electricity and the Camera," is a book intensely interesting to all students of physics. As we are supposed to be learned in that as in more therapeutic domains, it may be interesting to note what he says of the new medical and surgical resources presented by the Rontgen or X-rays. He writes: "Provided with a Rontgen bulb, the photographer passes from the exterior to the interior of an object, almost as if he were

a sorcerer with power to transmute all things to glass. Equipped with a simple X-ray apparatus dislocations and fractures are detected by the surgeon, diseases of bones are studied, and shot, needles and bits of glass or corroding wire within the muscles of a patient are located with exactitude. Thanks to the work of Mr. Mackenzie Davidson, the like detection of renal calculi can be looked forward to with a fair degree of certainty. The same means of exploration offers equal aid to medicine; it demonstrates the calcification of arteries, and aneurisms of the heart or of the first part of the aorta; with improved methods it may be possible to study forty degenerations of the arteries and larger bloodvessels. It is stated that the fluorescent screen has now reached such a degree of perfection that the minutest movement of the heart and lungs, and the least change in the action of the diaphragm, can be watched and studied at leisure in the living subject. It is considered probable that the examination of a patient's chest with this screen may become as much a matter of common routine as with the stethoscope to-day. A forecast more recent still points to the possibility of committing X-ray impressions to kinetographic films, this with intent to further the resources of medical instruction. 3,000,000 volts, it is found, produce X-rays powerful enough to photograph the bones of the hand in one-millionth of a second. In the operative surgery and medicine of the 19th century the X-rays take a place of honour side by side with anæsthesia and the antiseptic treatment due to Pasteur and Lister. In the study of the phenomena of growth these rays are informing in a new way. Pigs and other domestic animals have been photographed day by day from birth, clearly showing the result of various courses of feeding on the formation of flesh and bone."



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Walking Round the World.

Seven young men of the University of Pisa undertook in 1898 to see the world in the sense of really going through each country on foot within seven years. They started from Leghorn and are now in Paris, having in that time been through Austria Hungary, Croatia, Dalmatia, Montenegro, Albania, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Servia, Roumania, Russia, Germany and Switzerland. They have yet to do North Africa from Tangier to Third Cataract, Australia, South, Central and North America, Canada, Japan, China and Siberia, arriving in Leghorn again by Aug. 2, 1906. The whole journey, including passages by water, more than half done by foot, will be 168,750 miles. Their plan strictly adhered to, is to walk an average of thirty-eight miles a day, resting twenty-four hours every 250 miles. In the three years already passed three of the seven adventurous young men have dropped out; one was killed by brigands in Turkey, one died of consumption in Bulgaria, and another fell in crossing the Balkans, and broke his leg so severely that it had to be amputated. Their most irritating check was in Russia, when the government turned them back as they were about to cross Siberia to enter China, on account of the war in Manchuria, so that part of their time was wasted in retracing their steps. Should they succeed in carrying out their programme in the given period, £7,000 already collected by the Italian committee, which so far has supplied the funds, will be divided among the intrepid travellers.

Our Language.

A Frenchman, thirsting for linguistic superiority, recently began a course of English les-

sons with a teacher of languages. After toiling conscientiously through a good many exercises the following dialogue between the pupil and his master was overheard:

"I find the English very difficult," complained the Frenchman. How do you pronounce t-o-u-g-h?"

"It is pronounced 'tuff'."

"Eh bien, 'tuff' 'snuff,' then, is spelt s-n-o-u-g-h, is it not?"

"Oh, no; 'snuff' is spelt s-n u-ff.' As a matter of fact, words ending in o-u-g-h are somewhat irregular.

"I see, t-o-u-g-h, is 'tuff,' and c-o-u-g-h is 'cuff.' I have a very bad 'cuff.'"

"No, it is 'coff,' not 'cuff.'"

"Very well; cuff, tuff and coff. And d-o-u-g-h is 'duff,' eh?"

"No, not 'duff,'"

"'Doff,' then?"

"No; 'doh.'"

"Mon dieu! Well, then, what about h-o-u-g-h?"

"That is pronounced 'hock.'"

"'Hock!' Then I suppose the thing the farmer uses, the p-l-o-u-g-h, is 'pluff,' or is it 'phlock,' or 'plo.?'"

"No, no! it is pronounced 'plow.'"

"I shall soon master English, I'm sure. Here we go. 'Plow,' 'coff,' 'cuff,' 'hock,' and now here is another—r-o-u-g-h; that is 'row,' I suppose."

"Oh, no, my friend; that's 'ruff' again."

"And b-o-u-g-h is 'buff'?"

"No, that happens to be 'bow.'"

"Yes, and I have just e-n-o-u-g-h of it; that's 'enou,' is it not?"

"No; enuff."

"Au revoir"

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**ABBNEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
SALT**

Will rid you of that distressing headache and worn out feeling. By its tonic laxative qualities it tones up the stomach and gently acts as a laxative to the liver and bowels, eliminating all poisonous matter from the system. It tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite, induces refreshing sleep, giving you a clear brain and a healthful body.

Once used always a friend. **TRY IT.**

One of the 55 good things"

CLARK'S MINCE MEAT

For Pies—Ready to use—
Made from selected meats
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Perfect.

Sold by all
Grocers.
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Makes pies like
the ones mo-
ther used to
make.

Do you know
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Pork and Beans?

This advertisement was designed and placed by the Desbarats, Advtg. Agency, Ltd., Montreal.

PEOPLE WHO ARE PAID TO MARRY.

Strange though the fact seems when stated in words, there are quite a number of instances on record in which bribes have been offered and paid on condition that the receiver should enter into a matrimonial alliance within a given period. The following is an interesting case in point.

A rich and eccentric old bachelor who seems to have looked back upon a life of single blessedness with feelings of extreme dissatisfaction left a somewhat unusual will. By this document he made an only nephew his sole legatee on condition that the young man took to himself a wife within three months of his uncle's death.

When the will came to be read it was discovered that nobody could inform the family lawyer as to the whereabouts of the deceased man's heir. Prompt steps were immediately taken in the matter, but with such indifferent success that when at length it was possible to communicate by cable with the

missing nephew at an address in Jamaica there remained little more than a week ere the will would fall void.

At first the young man felt inclined to condemn the inconsiderate behaviour of his departed relative. But, recognizing that this would bring him no nearer to the solution of his difficulties, he took the wiser course of mentally comparing the respective merits of the few ladies with whom it was possible to communicate.

After eliminating several as impossible life companions, he found that he had still to decide between four; so, writing the names of the fair ones upon scraps of paper, he threw them together in a hat, determining to propose to the one whose name he drew first. This he subsequently did, but to his dismay the lady refused him absolutely.

On the following day he proposed to two other ladies and was again refused by each in turn. Luckily, Fate smiled upon his last suit. The lady not only accepted his proposal, but when the exigencies of the case were explained to her, consented to an immediate marriage by a special license. This took place upon the following day, and the happy couple cabled news of their union to London just in time to save their fortune from Chancery.

An equally interesting case arose out of the mutual affection and trust of twin brothers. At school the two were inseparable; and even in later life, though residing in different parts of the country, they made a point of meeting at least once in every month. One of these men met with much greater business prosperity than the other, and at the age of thirty married a young and charming wife. But the poor fellow was fated to enjoy only a brief period of conjugal happiness. Little more than a year after his wedding day it was found necessary for him to submit to a serious surgical operation, and from the effects of this he never rallied.

By his will he left the whole of his very considerable fortune to his twin brother on condition that he married his widow within a stated period. This arrangement commended itself to both the parties immediately concerned, and the marriage was quietly celebrated some eleven months after the reading of the will.

It was a young American lady of means who inserted the following unique advertisement in a Chicago daily:—

\$23,000.— It will pay this sum immediately in any man of good character and appearance who in return will give me a written promise of marriage within three months of this date. I am twenty-two years of age, 5ft. 7in. in height, and am considered good looking by my friends.

Strangely enough, this tempting offer elicited only one response. This came from a young Canadian who was suffering extreme, though temporary, pecuni-

ary embarrassment. Subsequently, he confessed that his original intention and been to return the money with interest at the expiration of the specified period, and to meet any legal claims for breach of promise which might be advanced. In fact, his idea was to treat the matter as an unusual form of loan.

But closer acquaintance with the fair author of the advertisement put all such thought out of his head. He very soon found that he had fallen genuinely in love; and the parties became a "happy pair" some five weeks before the time limit of the formal contract had expired.

But perhaps the most extraordinary instance bearing on the present topic is the following: A young and wealthy member of the aristocracy found himself in the extremely unfortunate position of being engaged to two ladies at once. He had for some time been betrothed to his cousin, and for family reasons the match was very desirable. One day, however, he was introduced to a lady of great personal charms, and after only a short acquaintance so far forgot himself as to ask for her hand in marriage.

The following day, when the young earl came to review the matter with a cool mind, he began to repent his rashness and to cast about for some honourable means of regaining his freedom. Chancing to meet an old college chum at his club he unburdened his heart to him in the hope of receiving some practical advice. In conclusion, he cried, "I'd give £5,000 to anyone who would marry the woman!"



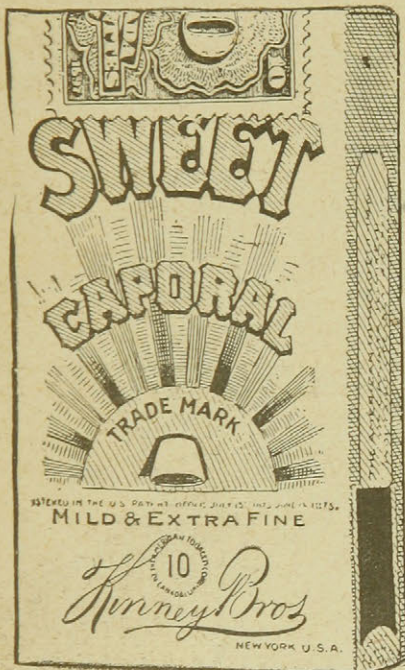
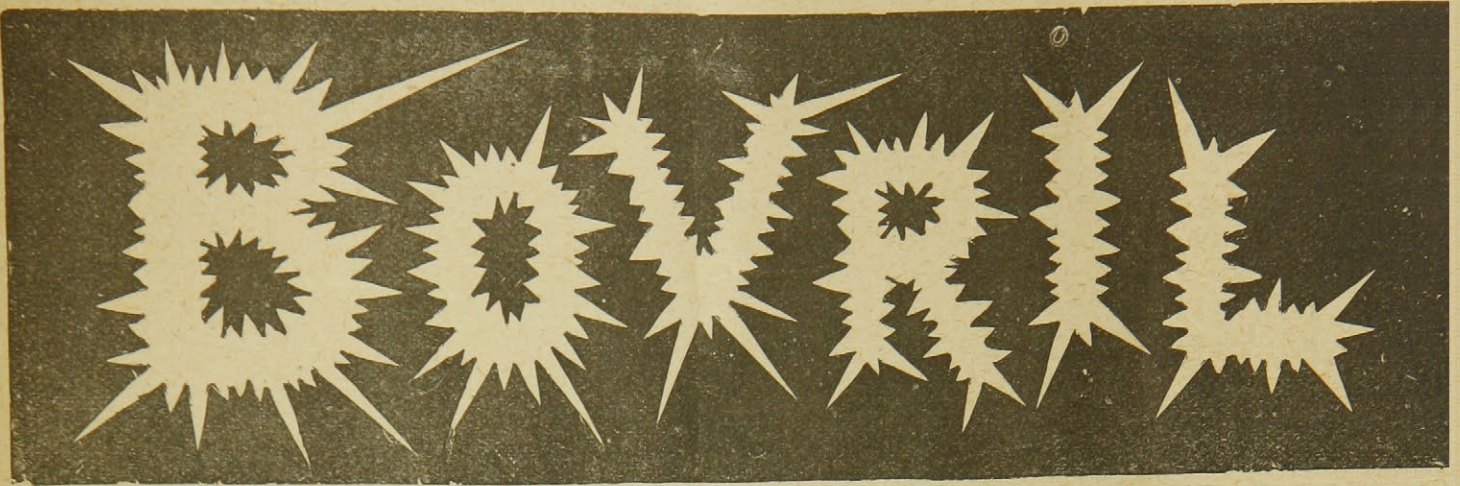
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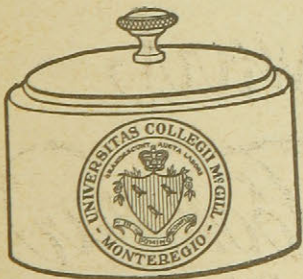


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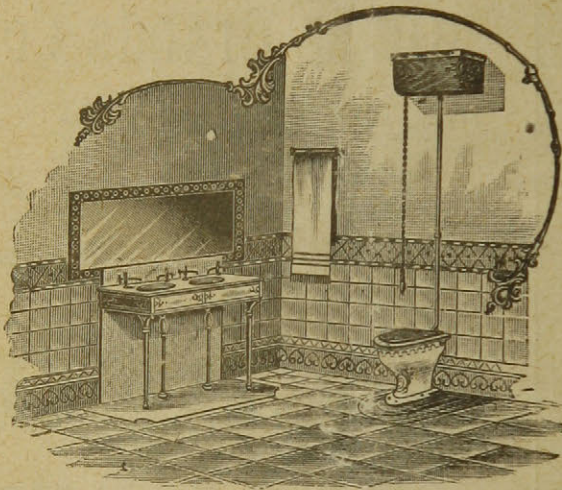
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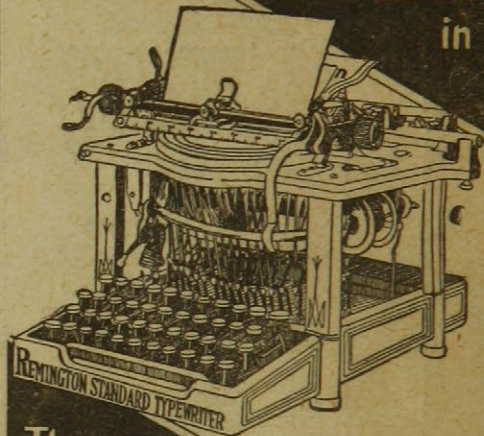
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